

Wildflower Research Center," as a tribute to her ardent devotion to the preservation of the nation's wildlife. In honor of her many contributions to society Mrs. Johnson has received the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian award from the United States.

Mrs. Lady Bird Johnson is soon to be honored by the Bluebonnet Trails Community Mental Health and Mental Retardation Center for her assistance in the public health sector. Her passionate support for the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the legislation creating Medicare and Medicaid, and the Community Health Centers Act of 1965 created a solid foundation for our nation's public health system.

Mr. Speaker, I honor Mrs. Lady Bird Johnson for her years of commitment and continuing contributions to people, places and beliefs of this nation.

TRIBUTE TO PEGGY A.
DZIERZAWSKI

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 2004

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, today I commend Peggy A. Dzierzawski of Troy, Michigan, on the occasion of her thirty year anniversary in the accounting profession. Ms. Dzierzawski has a long and notable career as a public servant in Michigan. I have known Peggy for many years now. Her good nature, dedication, and enthusiasm for her work are extraordinary. She is a trusted and dedicated individual who has much to be proud of on this milestone in her career.

Peggy has truly distinguished herself through her work for the Michigan Association of Certified Public Accountants (MACPA) and its nearly 16,000 CPAs and affiliated professionals in Michigan. As President and CEO since 1997, she rose to the MACPA's top position after working in each of its departments. Her tenure is filled with laudable accomplishments, including helping to protect and assist the citizens of Michigan by overhauling the state's public accountancy statute.

Peggy attended Oakland University in Rochester, Michigan, and the Institute for Organizational Management at the University of Notre Dame where she earned the prestigious national Certified Association Executive (CAE) designation from the American Society of Association Executives in 1995.

It should be noted that Peggy has long been active in many professional and community organizations, on both the national and local level. She is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and is Past Chairman of the Michigan Society of Association Executives (MSAE). In fact, she was the first award recipient of the MSAE's Strategic Association Leader Award in 2002. Moreover, Peggy is a member of the American Society of Association Executives and Meeting Planner (Professionals) International, as well as a Board member of Junior Achievement of Southeastern Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Peggy A. Dzierzawski for her many years of service and devotion to the accounting profession and community as a whole. I am glad to have known Peggy these many years and I wish

her, her husband Ron, and all of her family, my heartfelt congratulations on this day.

THE CASE OF IGOR SUTYAGIN

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 2004

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I draw to the attention of my colleagues the plight of Russian scientist Dr. Igor Sutyagin. On April 5th of this year, he was convicted of espionage by a closed court and sentenced to 15 years of labor camp. Sutyagin's attorneys have filed an appeal with the Russian Supreme Court.

As part of project initiated in 1997, Dr. Sutyagin was commissioned by the Institute of USA and Canada Studies, a prominent think tank in Moscow, to conduct research on civilian-military relations in Russia and eleven other Eastern European countries. As described by its initiators, this project was designed to provide the new post-Soviet democracies with Western expertise in military reform and to help civilian governments gain oversight over their militaries. The research was conducted through interviews with military and civilian government officials and was supplemented by open sources such as newspaper articles. At no time were researchers privy to, or expected to use classified materials. Military officials of the countries participating in this project were informed prior to the beginning of the research.

Despite the transparency of the research conducted, Dr. Sutyagin was arrested in October 1999 by the Russian Federal Security Office and charged with espionage, specifically passing information to a British organization allegedly associated with British intelligence. A thorough search conducted by the FSB in the home and office of Dr. Sutyagin produced no evidence of any classified documents. At the end of the day, the FSB concluded that the research conducted by Dr. Sutyagin did not use classified material, but that his conclusions were so accurate he must have used classified documents to reach them . . . a rather unique approach to scientific inquiry and national security.

As Ludmilla Alexeyev, chairperson of the Moscow Helsinki Group, put it so succinctly, "The FSB tends to make up spies."

Dr. Sutyagin spent the last four and a half years in jail under investigation. In March 2001, the case went to court, but the judge found insufficient grounds for conviction. However, as occurs frequently in these "spy" cases, the prosecution got another bite of the apple. The FSB was allowed to begin the investigation anew, and, with a reputedly more compliant judge presiding, the second trial opened on March 15 of this year.

The Washington Post of November 12, 2001 compared this case to a bad parody of Kafka: "The FSB wants Russians to know that it has the ability to jail anyone who somehow displeases the authorities, regardless of evidence or the law."

Mr. Speaker, it would be presumptuous of me, from the halls of Congress, to make a blanket judgment as to Dr. Sutyagin's innocence or guilt. However, I would point out that even the director of his institute, who was not

sympathetic to Sutyagin's work with foreigners, confirmed that he did not have access to classified information. Sutyagin was paid for newspaper clippings, he told the press. Moreover, it is instructive that even Sutyagin's detractors in the security services, as quoted in the media after the trial, did not claim that he possessed or passed to foreign sources classified material. His only crime, in the words of the former U.S. Defense Attache in Russia, was that "he had a passion for navies and he liked to talk to foreigners."

Mr. Speaker, as Chairman of the Helsinki Commission, I have watched Russia move from an authoritarian police state under communist rule to a sovereign nation with democratically elected leadership and many of the civil liberties that we in our country take for granted. I have encouraged these positive trends and have been encouraged by them. But the Sutyagin case is a sobering reminder that the free flow of information, a principle encoded in many international agreements, remains vulnerable to the whims of the security apparatus in today's Russia.

I hope the Russian Supreme Court will review this case with the utmost care.

REMEMBERING THE ARMENIAN
GENOCIDE

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 2004

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in recognition of one of the great tragedies of the 20th Century, the Armenian Genocide.

The Armenian Genocide occurred between 1915 and 1916. On April 24, 1915, it began when Armenian leaders were rounded up, deported and murdered. One and a half million Armenians were murdered and hundreds of thousands of others displaced and deported.

Today, we must reflect on those whose lives were taken as a result of the Genocide. Many political leaders, scholars, and professional organizations are becoming proactive in making sure everyone acknowledges and remembers this devastating event to the Armenian population.

This genocide is another significant example of the injustice, torture, pain, and death that grows out of intolerance, cruelty, and hatred.

There are still a great number of survivors of the genocide in America and many of their children and grandchildren reside throughout the country.

On this day we join them in remembering and acknowledging the heinous act that victimized their families. If we let such atrocities be forgotten, then we are in danger of letting them be repeated.

COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNI-
VERSARY OF THE SALK POLIO
VACCINE FIELD TRIALS

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 22, 2004

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on April 26, 2004, we will commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Polio Field Trials. This day holds